

## YOR

- A yoke of mules outgoes a yoke of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*
- To Yoke, v. a. [from the noun.]
- To bind by a yoke to a carriage.  
This Stees promised to do, if he alone would yoke together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*  
Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old, Were yoked to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*
  - To join or couple with another.  
My name  
Be yoked with his that did betray the best. *Shakespeare.*  
Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb,  
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*  
Seek not in Latian bands to yoke  
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's En.*
  - To enslave; to subdue.  
These are the arms  
With which he yoked your rebellious necks,  
Razeth your cities. *Shakespeare.*
  - To restrain; to confine.  
Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*  
The words and promises, that yoke  
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*  
Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,  
Over Hellepont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*  
YoKE-ELM, n. f. A tree. *Ainsworth.*  
YoKEFELLOW, n. f. [yoke and fellow, or mate.]  
YoKEMATE, n. f. [yoke and fellow, or mate.]  
1. Companion in labour.  
Yokefellows in arms,  
Let us to France. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
  - Mate; fellow.  
You cannot think me fit  
To be thy yokefellow of your wit,  
Nor take one of so mean deserts  
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*  
Before Toulon thy yoke-mate lies,  
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*  
Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a companion and yokefellow. *Addison's Spectator.*  
YOLD, for yielded. Obsolete. *Spenser.*  
YOLK, n. f. [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.  
Nature hath provided a large yolk in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*
- YON, } adv. [yeon; Saxon.] Being at a distance within view.  
YONDER, } view.  
Madam, yond young fellow swears he will speak with you. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Good mother, do not marry me to yon fool. *Shakespeare.*  
Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and yond haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with fables? *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*  
Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made himself merry with it, and said, yonder men are too many for an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
For proof look up,  
And read thy lot in yon celestial sign. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
Yon flow'ry arbors, yonder allies green. *Milton.*  
Let other swains attend the rural care,  
But nigh yon mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*
- YON, } adv. At a distance within view. It is used when  
YOND, } we direct the eye from another thing to the object.  
YONDER, }
- The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,  
And say what thou see'st yond. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
First, and chiefest, with thee bring  
Him that you foars on golden wing,  
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,  
The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*  
Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- YOND, adj. [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in which sense it concurs with the rest.  
Then like a lion, which hath long time sought  
His robbed whelps, and at the last them found  
Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and yond;  
So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*  
Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and yond. *Fairy.*
- YORE, or of Yore, adv. [ygeorga, Saxon.]  
1. Long.  
Witness the burning altars, which he swore,  
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;  
Which though he hath polluted oft and yore,  
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

## YOU

- Of old time; long ago.  
Thou bright-eyed Vesta long of yore  
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*  
There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,  
A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*  
In times of yore an ancient baron liv'd;  
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd. *Prior.*  
The dev'l was piqu'd such faintship to behold;  
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;  
But Satan now is wiser than of yore,  
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*
  - You, pron. [cop, iuh, Saxon: the accusative of ge, ye.]  
1. The oblique case of ye.  
Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to you ward. *Eph. iii. 2.*  
I thought to show you  
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,  
And banish fate before you. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
  - It is used in the nominative; and though first introduced by corruption, is now established.  
You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames  
Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
  - It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.  
Madam, the fates withstand, and you  
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*
  - It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*.  
We pass'd by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as you come near it, you see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clouds. *Addison on Italy.*
- YOUNG, adj. [yong, yeong, Saxon; jong, Dutch.]  
1. Being in the first part of life; not old.  
Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,  
Both young and old. *Shakespeare.*  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quiring to the young-cy'd cherubins. *Shakespeare.*  
I firmly am resolv'd  
Not to bestow my youngest daughter,  
Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou old and true Menenius,  
Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's.  
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
Generally praiseful, fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman.*  
In timorous deer he hanfels his young paws,  
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*  
Nor need'st by thy daughter to be told,  
Though now thy spry blood with age be cold,  
Thou hast been young. *Dryden.*  
When we say a man is young, we mean that his age is yet but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually exceed.  
It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob the youngest here had it.  
From earth they rear him struggling now with death,  
And Nestor's youngest stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*- Ignorant; weak.  
Come, elder brother, thou art too young in this. *Shakespeare.*
- It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.  
There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and young trees have a more watry juice, and less concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG, n. f. The offspring of animals collectively.  
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,  
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So many days my ewes have been with young;  
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yearn. *Shakespeare.*  
The eggs disclos'd their callow young. *Milton.*  
The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their young alive, is because there might be more plenty. *Moré's Antidote against Divisim.*  
Not to her young; for their unequal line  
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;  
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,  
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryden.*  
Those insects, for whose young nature hath not made provision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*

YOUNGISH, adj. [from young.] Somewhat young.  
She let her second room to a very genteel youngish man. *Tot.*

YOUNGLING, n. f. [from young; yeongling, Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of life. *More.*

## YOU

- More dear unto their God, than younglings to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*
- Younglings, thou canst not love so dear as I.—  
Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*  
When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they suckle their younglings with milk. *Broton.*  
Encourag'd thus he brought her younglings nigh. *Dryden.*  
The stately beast the two Tyrreidae bred,  
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame youngling fed. *Dryden.*
- YOUNGLY, adv. [from young.]  
1. Early in life.  
Say we read lectures to you,  
How youngly he began to serve his country,  
How long continu'd, and what stock he springs of. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ignorantly; weakly.  
YOUNGLYER, } [from young.] A young person. In con-  
YOUNKER, } tempt.  
How like a youngster or a prodigal  
The startled bark parts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind. *Shakespeare.*  
What, will you make a youngster of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- See how the morning opes her golden gates,  
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:  
How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
Trim'd like a youngster prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*  
Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,  
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;  
And whilst the youngster from the path declines,  
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,  
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,  
And would outdo his father in his course. *Crech.*  
The youngster, who at nine and three,  
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,  
From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,  
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*
- YOUNGTH, n. f. [from young.] Youth. Obsolete.  
The mournful muse in mirth now lift ne mask,  
As she was wont in youth and summer days. *Spenser.*
- YOUR, pronoun. [Teopre, Saxon.]  
1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak of more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one.  
Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle. *Shakespeare.*
2. YOUR is used in an indeterminate sense.  
Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be too little for your thief, your true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for your thief, your thief thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel fits your thief. *Shakespeare.*  
There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and your medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Fenton on the Clafficks.*
3. YOURS is used when the substantive goes before or is understood; as this is your book, this book is yours.  
Pray for this man and for his issue,  
Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,  
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakespeare.*  
This kiss, if it durst speak,  
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:  
Conceive and fare thee well.—  
—Yours in the ranks of death.— *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of yours  
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*  
While the sword this monarchy secures,  
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than yours. *Dryden.*  
My wealth, my city and myself are yours. *Dryden.*  
It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present, as it is yours to transmit the young of the present to the future. *Pope.*
- YOURS, n. f. [your and self.] You, even you; ye, not others.  
If it stand as you yourself still do,  
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,  
My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*  
O heav'n's!  
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway  
Allow obedience, if yourselves are old,  
Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## YOUTH

- YOUTH, n. f. [ygeorg, Saxon.]  
1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty eight.  
But could youth last, and love still breed,  
Had joys no date, and age no need;  
Then these delights my mind might move,  
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakespeare.*  
See how the morning opes her golden gates,  
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;  
How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
Trim'd like a youngster, prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*  
His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime  
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*  
The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion, which in youth is greater than any other age. *Arbutnot.*
2. A young man.  
Siward's son,  
And many unrough youths even now,  
Protest their firm of manhood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If this were seen,  
The happiest youth viewing his progress through,  
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,  
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*  
About him exercis'd heroic games  
Th' unarmed youth of heav'n. *Milton.*  
O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd  
Androgæus' death, and off' rings to his ghost;  
Sev'n youths from Athens yearly sent, to meet  
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*  
The pious chief  
A hundred youths from all his train elects,  
And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*
3. Young men. Collectively.  
As it is fit to read the best authors to youth first, so let them be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney before Donne. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The graces put not more exactly on  
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,  
Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,  
When all your youth prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*
- YOUTHFUL, adj. [youth and full.]  
1. Young.  
Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like youthful steers unyok'd they took their course,  
East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,  
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd  
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*
2. Suitable to the first part of life.  
Here be all the pleasures  
That fancy can beget on youthful thoughts,  
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns  
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*  
In his years were seen,  
A youthful vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*  
The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace  
Of charming features, and a youthful face. *Pope.*
3. Vigorous as in youth.  
How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages is still youthful and flourishing, and inviting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*
- YOUTHFULLY, adv. [from youthful.] In a youthful manner.  
YOUTHLY, adj. [from youth.] Young; early in life. Obsolete.  
True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,  
That warlike seats dost highest glorify,  
Therein have I spent all my youthful days,  
And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*
- YOUTHY, adj. [from youth.] Young; youthful. A bad word.  
The scribler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a youthier turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Spektor.*
- YOUTHY, part. [y and yight, from pitch.] Fixed.  
That same wicked wight  
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,  
Far underneath a craggy cliff yight,  
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*
- YUCK, n. f. [yucken, Dutch.] Ich.  
YULE, n. f. [geol, yeol, yehul, Saxon.] The time of Christmas.  
YUX, n. f. [yex, Saxon.] The hiccough.